#### FRB's "Buying Or Selling A Business" Series

# Offers, Contracts and Closing



Offices In Boulder, Breckenridge, Evergreen, and Fort Collins







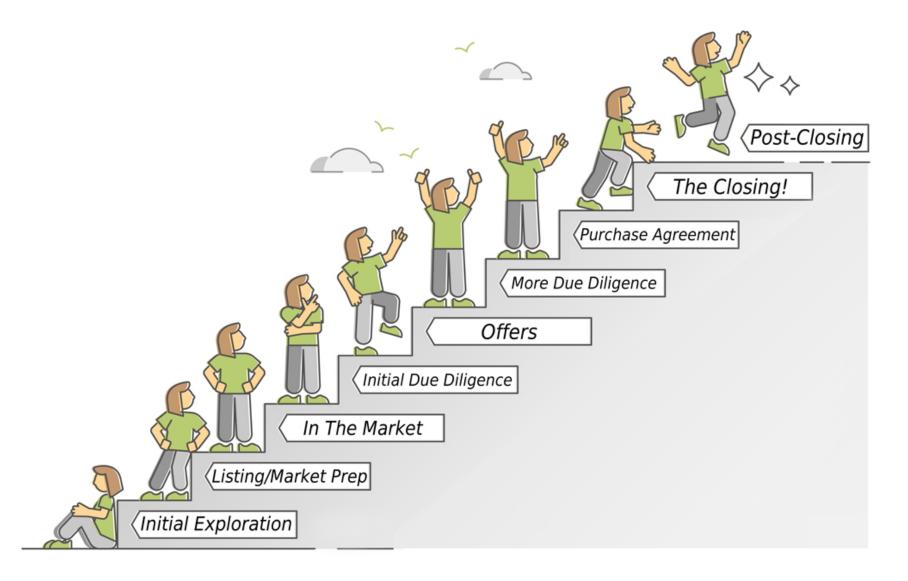
# Program Overview

- Not a "How To", more of a detailed introduction.
- Every transaction is a bit different, can't cover every variable, focus on most common elements.
- Welcome your questions using the chat feature.
- Encourage you to contact us after the program if you have any questions.





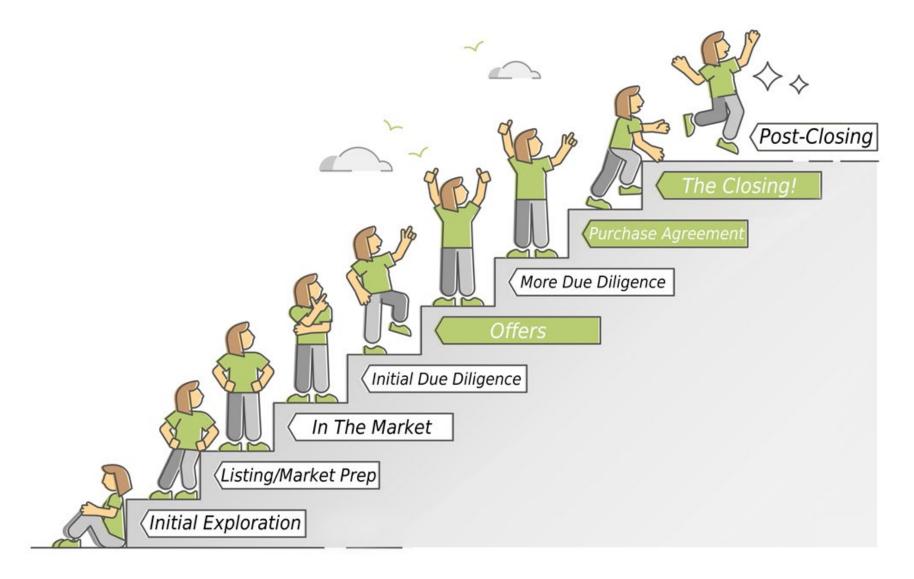
# All Business Sales Have 9 Steps







# There Are 3 Contract / Legal Steps







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# Offers





#### Before You Make the Offer.....

- Know your resources and capabilities to acquire....and be prepared to prove it. The seller will require this to take your offer seriously.
- Is it a good fit? Understand the geography, personal real estate costs, financial needs, family circumstances, industry cycles, etc.
- You know enough to clearly and thoughtfully answer the question "I want to purchase this business because...."





# Good Buyers Know....

- DO NOT submit an LOI if you aren't serious.
- You aren't doing the seller a favor, earn the winning bid.
- Seller is parting with years of building a lifestyle, employee family, civic connections, etc. Get beyond the numbers to build rapport.
- Offers less than asking price should indicate why.
- Sellers need time to review & compare offers, allow the market to inform them.
- Deals move at the speed of trust.



#### The Basics of Offers

- Expectation setting on both sides.
- Can begin w/ informal float of price & key terms to offer guidance.
- A formal Letter of Intent (LOI) is signed and submitted by buyer, often w/ broker assistance.
- An LOI is a non-binding agreement.
- Avoid loose ends or unaddressed items that can lead to later disagreements.
- Attorneys not usually involved or necessary.





# Price / Deal Type

 The total dollar amount to be paid for the business.

- Asset acquisition
- Stock purchase (take over the S or C Corp)
- Membership Interest purchase (take over the LLC)





#### Baseline Business Terms

- Included inventory.
- Included working capital.
- Work in Progress (WIP).
- Escrows (aka Holdbacks): Business performance, customer retention, taxes paid, etc.
- Earnouts and Earndowns.





## Earnest Money

- Common range of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of price to 3% of price.
- Held in escrow.
- Buyer's proof of genuine interest.
- Buyer's proof of ability to access capital.
- Typically fully refundable for any reason if deal is cancelled.





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#### The Offer So Far.....

- **\$1,000,000** Price
- Asset Sale
- Includes \$100,000 in Inventory
- Does not include Working Capital
- Does not include Work In Progress (WIP)
- Escrows: \$75,000 for Customer Retention in 1<sup>st</sup>
   Year, \$25,000 until proof that all taxes paid
- No earnout or earndown
- \$10,000 Earnest Money, fully refundable

LOI

*C O N T E N T* 

#### How Is Purchase Paid For?

- Buyer equity injection (cash / down payment)
  - Most common is 10-30%
- SBA / Commercial lender
  - Most common is 70-80%
- Seller / Promissory note
  - Most common is 0-20%



LOI





# Transaction Timeline - Key Dates

- LOI Mutual Signing
  - Buyer needs time to weigh the offers
  - Always need to negotiate/refine an LOI
- Purchase Agreement Mutual Signing
  - 30-45 days from LOI signing
- Due Diligence Completion (optional)
  - Similar to Purchase Agreement
- Closing







# Transition and Training

- Training vs. Consulting vs. Management
- Duration: Days? Weeks? Months? Year?
- Total Hours/Days?
- On-premise vs. remote.
- Seasonal businesses have unique schedules.
- Buyers invariably ask for too much to mitigate risk.
- Initial request can be modified by due diligence learnings.





# Exclusivity

- Provides the buyer with an unobstructed path to make the deal happen.
- Taking a business completely off the market isn't usually reasonable.
- Typically has an expiration deadline.

LOI





# Due Diligence

- Buyer looking "under the hood."
- Not a burdensome open-ended review of whatever the buyer wants to see.
- Identify what could lead to termination of transaction....or better yet to moving forward.
- Material evaluation vs. operating information.
- Reasonable timeline to deliver.
- Seller determining buyer capability to get deal done and provide information.





LOI

# Contingencies - Not Optional

- Acquire lender financing.
- Receive landlord approval and suitable lease.
- Licensing (liquor, trade license, etc.).
- Receive Supplier or Franchisor approval.







# Contingencies – Optional

- Key employee retention.
- Non-compete (time period, location, activity).
- Buyer's satisfaction with validation of books and records.
- No material change in business.

LOI





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LOI

*C O N T E N* 

#### The Next Deal Points.....

- \$200,000 Buyer Equity, \$725,000 SBA Loan,
   \$75,000 Seller Note (5 years, 7%).
- LOI 10 Days, Purchase Agreement 45 days following LOI, Closing 60 days following Purchase Agreement.
- 40 hours of onsite training in first 20 days after Closing, 20 hours of remote training next 30 days, 20 hours remote next 6 months.
- Seller won't sign other LOI prior to Purchase
   Agreement target date, will talk to buyers.





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### The Final Deal Points.....

- Due Diligence Period: Landlord meeting.
  - Lender selection & commitment
  - No license, supplier or franchise approval required
- Contingencies:
  - Getting \$725,000 SBA financing commitment
  - Assignment or suitable new lease with landlord
  - Buyer satisfaction with books and records
  - No material change in business
- Non compete of 3 years, 25 miles from current location, same business.

LOI

#### Good Sellers Know.....

- All offers/buyers will have strengths and weaknesses, understand what is most important to you: timeliness, price, clean exit, employee retention, seller note, personal connection, etc.
- It's always a negotiation, some compromise and flexibility is always needed.
- Sellers should only enter into one LOI.
- Deals move at the speed of trust.





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# Contracts





# Contracts / Purchase Agreements

- LOI is the non-binding intention to purchase,
   Purchase Agreement is the binding contract to purchase.
- Asset Purchase Agreement is most common.
- APA is the acronym we will use today.





# APA (Asset Purchase Agreement)

- Legally binding agreement (Musk & Twitter).
- Attorneys are involved and important experience counts!
- APA is the "playbook" for the transaction.
- 10-30 pages + exhibits.





# Common Buyer Pre-APA Tasks

- Confirm lender and loan commitment.
- Confirm assignment or new lease w/ landlord.
- Establish business entity.
- Resolve any other contingencies.





# Good Buyers Know.....

- Only change LOI price & terms due to material issues.
- Expectation of "certainty" to complete the transaction.
- (Majority) completion of due diligence and buyer advance preparatory tasks is expected.
- Deals move at the speed of trust.





#### Common Revisions from LOI

- Earnest Money: Adjust or make non-refundable.
- Contingencies: Often reduced (always retain lending, lease, material change).
- Financing: Proof of lender commitment, loan in underwriting, lender requirements.
- Closing Timeline: Adjust for practical realities.
- Exclusivity: Often take business off the market.
- Transition Support: Often tweaked/modified.
- Exhibits added.



APA

C O N T E N T

## Financial Adjustments / Settlements

- Division of customer deposits.
- Retention of cash on hand.
- Receipt of accounts receivable.
- Responsibility for accounts payable.
- Transfer of seller deposits (lease, utilities, etc.).
- Prorations (rent, advertising, web hosting, etc.).

APA

CONTENT





#### Assets to Transfer

- Tangible: Vehicles, equipment, fixtures, leasehold improvements, supplies.
- Intangible: Trade names, websites and domain names, social media, customer lists, email lists, phone numbers, financial records.
- Exclusions.

APA

CONTENT





#### Allocation of Price

- Total price is broken into defined IRS categories with tax and accounting implications for buyer and seller.
  - Inventory: Methodology to value, target amount, when calculate, settlement process.
  - Tangible Assets: Land, buildings, personal property (FFE).
  - Intangible Assets: Intellectual property, non-compete, training, franchise rights.
  - Business tradename, goodwill.

FILE IRS 8594.



APA

C O N T E

#### Allocation of Price

\$1,000,000 Total price

- \$100,000 Inventory
- \$100,000 FFE / Personal Property
- \$5,000 Non-compete
- \$5,000 Training
- \$790,000 Goodwill





APA

C O N T E N T

# Work In Progress

- Common with project-based or manufacturing businesses.
- Adjusting for completed (or partially completed) work, variable amounts of customer payment.
- Can factor in labor, materials, sales cost, admin, operations.

APA

C O N T E N T S





# Tax Obligations

- Tax liability typically transfers with the business ownership.
- Seller owns responsibility for tax liabilities incurred up through closing.
- Payment often in arrears, needs a settlement value.

APA

C O N T E N T S





### Debts and Loans

- Typically all debts to be retired / paid off.
- Buyer assumes no liabilities for debts.
- PPP declining as an issue w/ forgiveness.

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APA





#### **Employees**

- Hardest first Do any employees need to be terminated by seller?
- Key employee retention plan.
- Employee notification plan.
- Payroll transition plan.
- Employee raises prior to closing.
- Accrued employee benefits and bonus plans being taken on by buyer.
- Employee policies for vacation, illness, etc.





APA

#### Possession

- Specifies when the business actually transfers to buyer.
- Typically 12:01am on day of closing (1<sup>st</sup> business day belongs to buyer).
- Typically keys at closing.

APA





#### Representations and Warranties

- Good standing
- Authority to act
- Ownership
- Involved brokers and fees
- Leases
- Disclosure of material facts
- Legal claims
- Product liabilities







#### Boilerplate (1)

- Termination
- Indemnification
- Conduct of business to closing
- Confidentiality
- Timeliness
- Cooperation
- No governmental actions / restraints





APA

#### Boilerplate (2)

- Entire agreement
- Definitions
- Notices
- Governing law
- Fees and expenses
- Waiver in writing
- Method of signing





APA

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## 3

### Closing





#### Overview

- The legal transfer of the business from seller to buyer.
- Highly detailed process, precision required.
- Attorney with escrow capability to receive and disburse funds. Experience matters!
- Buyer and Seller agree on person, typically split costs.
- More \_\_\_\_\_





#### Pre-Closing Activities

- Perform UCC lien search
- Obtain any payoff statements
- Check status/amounts of personal property taxes
- Validate seller and buyer entities
- Coordinate with SBA lender (Seller note and SBA loan)
- Receive all inbound funds
- Prepare closing documents for advance review by parties





#### Key Closing Documents (1)

- Closing instructions
- Settlement statements
- Entity resolutions
- Bill of Sale for tangible assets, vehicle odometer statements
- Assignments (intangible assets, equipment leases, premise lease)





#### Key Closing Documents (2)

- Non-competition agreement
- Seller promissory note & security agreement
- UCC financing statement
- Deed of Trust
- Personal property tax agreement
- Escrow agreement





#### Closing Facility / Services

- May also be concurrent loan or property closings
- Provide notary services
- Provide copier/scanner
- Secretarial services as needed





#### Closing – Funds Disbursement

- Seller proceeds
- Loan payoffs
- Escrow
- Broker commissions
- Broker referral fees
- Legal fees





#### Post Closing – Filings

- Articles of Amendment for entity name change for seller.
- Withdrawal of trade name(s) for seller
- Statements of trade name(s) for buyer
- Loan payoffs for seller
- UCC Liens
- Transfer of trademarks





#### Post Closing - Celebrate!







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# Key Takeaways





#### Keep These In Mind....LOI

- The LOI isn't a toe in the water trial balloon, it's a commitment to purchase with contingencies only for material issues.
- Seller enters into just one LOI.
- Non-binding so get to binding APA as quickly as possible.





#### Keep These In Mind....APA

- The APA is legally binding.
- Indicates certainty for all parties that deal is moving forward.
- The playbook by which the transaction and closing will happen....or not.
- Both parties should use capable attorneys.
- Watch out for the error of omission.





#### Keep These In Mind....Closing

- Use an experienced attorney with an agreed upon scope of work.
- Get mutual agreement of buyer and seller on the attorney.
- Circulate documents 5 days in advance for review.
- Disbursement of funds may be delayed if not received in advance and cleared.





#### Offers, Contracts and Closings

#### Questions?





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#### Front Range Business, Inc.

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What's My Offer?

Is My
Contract
Solid?

Am I Ready To Close?



